twenty-four cases, broadly impeached the correctness of action in one case, where-upon I immediately called for the papers in that case, and finding that the certificate had not yet been issued, I canceled all proceedings taken in the case. But it happened that this case, upon investigation, proved to be the was not an employe of the Pension Office. Of the thirty-three cases, they reported that three were simply increase cases, and not re-rated cases; that the action taken in two of the others was right in part, and that in one case injustice had been done the pensioner, and that he had not been granted enough. Six cases were reported as having been wrongly favored. Il the rest were certified to me as abso-

'On the 20th of July came notice to me of the fact that the committee of investiga-tion had been constituted. When they ap-peared, a day or two afterwards, I in-structed the chief clerks to place the office, and all it contained, at their disposal, if they desired it. That terminated my association with the committee of investigation right at the commencement of its existence. never saw the report of the committee on investigation until the afternoon of the day I resigned, when I found it on the table in the White House, and was there told by the President and the Secretary that the report contained nothing which, in the slightest days are reflected upon my integrity or degree, reflected upon my integrity, or impeached the honesty of my action as

In regard to the Secretary's assumption of his insubordination, Mr. Tanner presents a letter which he sent to the Secretary Aug. which he expresses regret that they had fallen apart and attributes the trouble to too little personal communication. He says he sincerely desires that their rela-tions should be of thorough understanding. confidence and co-operation, and pledges himself to do everything that an officer ought to be asked to do to make them such and to continue them. He had been a soldier in the ranks and knew how necessary it was that some should command and others obey in or-der to produce the best results. The letter goes on to say: "I recognize that I sit in a position where I have the opportunity of my life to serve our comrades and our country. I desire to serve them, and it is to the full extent the law permits, and not one iota beyond. I desire to help you make this branch of the administration so popular with the veterans and patriotic ople over the country at large, that, in the future there can be no question where the support of the men who served and suffered would be given. However you may judge my acts, I can honestly insist that my errors are errors of heart and not of head. I never drew a breath that was disloyal to my country, my party or to my of-ficial superior. I do not propose to com-

one continuous week.' THE SPECIAL INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Tanner said the only comment he

would make was that letter was never an-

swered, and that it closed communication

between him and the Secretary. "I do not," said he, "blame the Secretary unduly

for the indignities and disconresies I suf-

fered from the department. General Bus-

sey sat at his elbow poisoning his mind,

misrepresenting and misconstruing my acts

and purposes. The fact is, I was not, in the full sense of the term, commissioner for

Report of the Examiners on Mr. Tanner's Conduct of the Pension Bureau.

Washington, Oct. 20 .- The report proper, to which Commissioner Tanner in his interview refers, covers a little more than eighteen printed pages, and is dated. Sept. 5, 1889. It is addressed to "Hon. Cyrus Bussey, Assistant Secretary of the Interior." and is signed by "George Ewing, F. L. Campbell, H. L. Bruce, Special Board of Examiners." Accompanying the report, and made a part of it, are 465 exhibits, representing the analysis of that number of cases, each of which, says the report, represents, in theory and practice, a large number of claims. The board, in its report, says: "On the 23d day of July we called upon Commissioner Tanner, presented a copy of our instructions, and were informed by him that he was pleased to know that such investigation was in contemplation, and at once provided a room for our occupancy, and offered any other facilities necessary to aid us in the prosecution of the work.

The report then says there were no records in the office which showed specifically the number of cases which had been re-rated during the period suggested in the assistant Secretary's order, and that until a period commencing September, 1888, the re-rated cases were all included in the record among the reissues for all purposes. Commencing, however, with Sept. 1, 1888, and continuing through each succeeding month, the certificate division has noted on its record of all reissues of certificates numbered below 171,000, those which have been reissned for the purpose of corrections or changing the rate. On examination the board ascertained that the issue of certificate No. 171,000 brought the work down to about July 1, 1880, the date when the arrears act of March 3, 1879, took effect, and it also appeared that a much larger proportion of the certificates issued prior to that date had been re-rated than of those issued subsequently. The report, therefore, covers all cases numbered below 171,000 re-rated during the months of December 1888, and January, February, March, April, May,

June and July, 1889.

A statement showing the total number of cases re-rated during the eight mouths specified, and also showing that in about 83 per cent. of the total number of cases re-rated the re-rating extends back to the date of discharge, is given, and the comment is made that the statement indicates that there has been a substantial increase in the number of cases re-rated from month to month during this period, which, the report says, is indicative of what is apparently an established policy of the bureau, the result of which, if continued, would be to readjudicate and re-rate a very large percentage of the cases in the admitted

iles. The report continues: The mode of procedure in the majority of cases is about as follows: Pensioners, prompted by the present liberal policy of the bureau, in making an application for increase of pension, also in the same application request a re-rating, givng no specific reason therefor, but stating generally that they have been rated too low; or this question is considered on application for inrease alone, and in very many cases it is considered an action taken without, so far as the record shows, a request having been made for such action on the part of the pensioner. In the process of adjudication the board of review have adopted the following the board of review have adopted the following form of indersement, which is generally found upon the briefs as its action: "Re-rating not approved unless manifest injustice has been done in former rating." After action, thus indersed, the case then passes to the medical division, where the new rate is indersed on the face of the brief without, in most cases, assigning any reason why a former rating should be disturbed. The theory of rule which the office claims to follow in the adjudication of cases for re-rating is that of "manifest injustice" in the original or former rating. But an inspection of the accompanying exhibits will, we think, convince you, as the examination of the papers necessary in the preparation of the same has convinced us, that the theory or principle above mentioned has not been followed as a rule, though the action on the face of the briefs by the medical division, where the responsibility seems to have been piaced, assigns, as a rule, no reason for the re-ratings as made—that it does not set forth that "manifest injustice" has been done, or palpable error was committed in former ratings-it seems manifest, whatever the reason was theoretically, that practically—and, in fact, the action in a mage majority of the cases—was the result of mere difference of opinion from that which governed the original or former adjudication. It was the opinion of to-day, overturning that of ten or twenty years ago on the weight of evidence, and, in many cases, on evidence which, properly considered and weighed, would, under existing law, rules and regulations, be found inadequate were the cases now properly open for adjudication on the weight of evidence

Several exhibits attached to the report are cited and analyzed as illustrative of what is here meant and the methods generally pursued in re-rating cases. cases re-rated prior to Mr. Tanner's taking office are cited as illustrative of the methods which then prevailed. Of these cases the report says: "It becomes apparent that so far as any rule of action prevailed there was not, generally speaking, a wide difference between the principles which governed re-ratings in December, 1888, and those which governed in May, 1889." The cases which are analyzed and cited in the report are in all important particulars substantially of the same general character as those cited in Secretary Noble's letter to Commissioner Tanner, dated July 24 last and published yesterday morning. The report continues:

One thing seems manifest: the rule "palpable or manifest error" in former adjudications has not, in any proper sense as applicable to deliberate official judgment, been as a matter of fact the controlling principle in a majority of the rerated cases, however much it may be urged to
the contrary. The adjudications in most cases
have been based on mere difference of opinion,
dandruff and itching. An elegant dressing.

and the judgments have been made, as a rule. THE POPEIN FEEBLE HEALTH without even the reasons for those differences of

opinion appearing. Of the "employe" cases the report says: It may be said generally in regard to the "employe" cases that they are like many others which we have examined, and to which this report relates in this, that in the adjudication for re-rating, the rule "palpable error" or "manifest injustice," in former ratings, seems to have been utterly imported and lost sight of. They have been urterly ignored and lost sight of. They have almost without exception been readjusted on mere opinion, the judgment of to-day annulling and setting aside that deliberately rendered years ago, and against which, until recently, no pro-test had ever been made by the pensioners.

The report concludes: The practice of re-rating pensions in cases, the The practice of re-rating pensions in cases, the papers in which do not disclose an error in the original or former adjudication, which is patent, manifest and palpable, is violative of the spirit, if not the letter of the law. The practice of taking cases out of their order and making them forty-eight-hour cases, that is, directing that they be finally adjudicated within forty-eight hours is, specially mischievous. The decisions of the department are not always followed by the Pension Office as they should be in points of law and practice. points of law and practice.

As a result of the investigation, the board has made a number of recommendations, with a view to the correction of errors, which have crept into the practice through lax methods, which are found to prevail in the Pension Office.

GENERAL POWELL'S PENSION.

He Denies It Was Secured by Secretary Noble's Influence-Tanner Contradicted. St. Louis, Oct. 20 .- Gen. Wm. H. Powell, of Belleville, Ill., who was granted an increase of pension, a short time previous to the appointment of Corporal Tanner to the Pension commissionership, has written a letter to Secretary Noble denying that the increase was granted upon a letter of recommendation to the then Commissioner, General Black, given to him by General Noble. General Powell claims that it was not a case of re-rating, but simply a correction of an error in his original allowance. The General closes

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

willful misrepresentation.'

his letter by saying that the statement of

Corporal Tanner was a misconception of the facts, "either through ignorance or

Henry Sheckley is under arrest for the murder of G. N. Horn, a prominent grocer of Carthage, Mo. Shockley declares his

Two Yale students have died during the past two or three days of typhoid fever. Three others, including Mark Borden, of Chicago, are ill with the disease. There are hopes of their recovery.

Miss Winnie Davis, daughter of Jeff Davis, will leave home on Monday for New York, whence she takes a steamer for Europe. She has been in bad health of late, and the journey, it is hoped, will restore her. The Right Rev. A. Van Deveyvre was consecrated and installed as a bishop in St. Peter's Cathedral, at Richmond, yesterday Cardinal Gibbons acted as consecrator, and the sermon was preached by Bishop John

J. Keane. sho murdered a man in Hill county, Texas, in 1870, and who was the leader of a desperate band of cut-throats, was arrested in Indian Territory, last week, where he has been living quietly for eighteen years.

New York yesterday morning, having been sufficiented by gas. His room-mate, Morris . Redding, was unconscious and may die. Pfeiffer was out of work and may have committed suicide

Geo. Pfeiffer was found dead in bed in

An attempt was made to wreck a passen-ger train on the Rock Island, fifteen miles east of McFarland, Kan., yesterday morning. The obstructions, however, were knocked off the track by the engine. It is thought robbery was contemplated. A mob of negroes hanged a colored man,

Saturday night, at Lake Cormorant, Miss. twenty-five miles south of Memphis. His crime was an assault on a colored girl of tender years. He confessed to his colored captors, who hung him up to a pile-driver, near a railway trestle.

Andrew Geluscher, aged seventeen years, was shot and instantly killed by officer Robert L. McCormick, at St. Louis, early yesterday morning. Geluscher struck the officer with a stone, and was about to throw another, when he was killed. The coroner's jury exofferated the officer.

Thomas Dye, a prosperous farmer, near Ellenboro, W. Va., on Saturday shot Edward Schofield in the breast with a musket, twenty-seven heavy slugs taking effect, causing instant death. The murder was the result of a quarrel started by Dye, who objected to Schofield tearing down a building which stood on ground owned by him.

Obituary. HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 20 .- George W. Moore, a leading citizen and preminent banker and broker of Hartford, died yesterday morning after a week's illness, aged sixty-six years. He was the head of the firm of Geo. W. Moore & Co., president of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, and a direc-tor of the Phænix Fire and Life Insurance Company.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.-Wm. B. Nairn, of Nutley, N. J., a delegate to the Episcopal convention now in session here, died last night in St. Luke's Hospital of typhoid

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Rev. A. S. Barrett, who has been pastor of Lake-avenue Baptist Church, in this city, for over fifteen years, died of heart disease to-night while on the way to his church. NEW YORK, Oct. 20 .- B. T. Babbitt the well-known soap manufacturer, died, to-day. He was eighty yeers old.

To Settle the Behring Sea Difficulty.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 20,—It is rumored that Lord Stanley will shortly return home from the Pacific coast, and in connection with this rumor the statement is made that the British government has instructed Sir Julian Pauncefote, its embassador at Washington, to negotiate for a settlement of the Behring sea diffioulty and the Atlantic fishery question The Behring sea matter, it is believed here, will be settled upon the basis originally proposed, viz., the appointment of a commission representing Japan, Russia, England, Canada and the United States.

Two Men Drowned.

PORT AUTHOR, Ont., Oct. 20 .- On Thursday three men, Frank Dupryes, J. Paul Mark, and another known as "Curley," left Peninsula Harbor, ninety miles east of here, on the north shore of Lake Superior, for Port Caldwell, in a fishing smack. When a short distance out they were overtaken by a storm, and the boat was cap-sized. The disaster was noticed by resi-dents of the village, and a boat went to the rescue and saved J. Paul Mark, but the other two had gone down. The bodies were recovered.

Brooklyn's New Tabernacle. NEW YORK, Oct. 20.-Rev. Dr. Talmage announced to his congregation in Brook-lyn, to-night, that the board of trustees of the church had purchased, last week, the property 150x200 feet on the northeast corner of Clinton and Green avenues, on which to erect a new tabernacle, to replace the burned one. It is understood that the price paid was in the neighborhood of \$185,000. Dr. Talmage also stated that he would personally break ground for the church on the afternoon of the 28th

Movements of Steamers. Hong Kong, Oct. 19 .- Arrived: Steamer Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco.

London, Oct. 20.—The British Prince, from Philadelphia, Oct. 9, arrived at Queenstown, at noon, to-day, and sailed for Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Arrived: Umbria and Bothnia, from Liverpool; La Gascogne, from Havre; Persian Monarch, from Hel-yetia; Richmond Hill and Havre, from

The Jury May Be Filled To-Day. CHICAGO, Oct. 20 .- State's Attorney Longenecker to-night expressed the opinion that the Cronin jury will be completed to-morrow. His idea is that Messrs. Bryan, Bonticon and Marlor, who were tendered by each side yesterday, will be sworn in with some new talesmen to be examined to-morrow, and the four vacancies thus filled. Should this be done the State's attorney thinks the taking of testimony will begin promptly Tuesday morning.

His Voice Very Weak While Addressing a Party of Pilgrims Yesterday.

Advice to Workmen and Their Masters-Justice Hannen and the Missing Irish League Books-China's Yellow River.

LEO AND THE WORKING CLASSES. Address to French Pilgrims, in Which Advice

Is Given-The Pope's Feebleness. ROME, Oct. 20 .- The Pope to-day gave audience to a party of French pilgrims, and delivered an address to them. He appeared feeble, and his voice was almost inaudible. In his address he urged the necessity of religion for the masses, and said that the papacy was a protector of the working classes. He also reiterated his protests against the attitude of the Italian government toward the papacy. The Pope advised the forma-tion of an association which shall be devoted to securing the material welfare of workmen by procuring increased facilities for labor, inculcating principles of econo-my, and defending the rights and legiti-mate claims of workmen. He expressed the hope that governments everywhere would treat the workmen with kindness, and endeavor to restrain tendencies toward luxury and an undue desire for wealth. He advised masters to be kind to their workmen, and workmen to be obedient to their masters.

The Pope remained seated throughout the reception. He will say mass for the pilgrims to-morrow, but it is reported that all proposed private receptions to the various groups will be abandoned owing to the Pope's feeble condition.

IRISH LEAGUE BOOKS.

Justice Hannen, of the Parnell Commission, Will Again Try to Find Them.

LONDON, Oct. 20 .- Justice Hannen, the presiding judge of the Parnell commission, which will resume business at the old stand next Thursday, has expressed a strong determination to unearth the missing books of the league, and the first business of the commission will be an attempt to extort something in regard to their whereabouts from Mr. Henry Campbell, Mr. Parnell's private secretary. All similar attempts made at the last session of the commission proved futile, and it is claimed now the failure to elicit any evidence of the subject was due entirely to the lack of information on the subject on the part of the questioners. During the long recess neither udge Hannen nor the Attorney-general have been idle, and under their instructions the secretary of the commission, it is stated, has gathered full and complete information as to the manner in which the books and documents were disposed of. This information, it is claimed, will enable the Attorney-general to question Mr. Campbell and the other witnesses who have been suppopned to testify with sufficient knowledge of the facts to insure

truthful and valuable evidence. The friends of Mr. Parnell deny that any information whatever has been gathered in Paris or anywhere else bearing on the subect, and assert the claim that such is the fact, is a mere bluff on the part of the enemies of Ireland, who seek in this way to scare Mr. Campbell into disclosing what they imagine to be within his knowledge, the whereabouts of certain league books and papers, and to compel their production

CHINA'S YELLOW RIVER.

Why It Continues to Overflow Its Banks and Flood the Country-An Unruly Stream. WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 .- The Mississippi River Commission has been furnished, through the War Department, by the Department of State, with a copy of a dispatch from Minister Denby, upon the latest breach in the banks of the Yellow river, China, together with some observations of the ravages of that stream. The dispatch is dated Peking. Aug. 31, and states that the river has broken its banks again, this time at Chang-Chin-Hsien. By this new breach the damage done in the province of Shontunga, the dispatch says, is enormous and irreparable. The inundated country will be rendered useless for agricultural purposes by the deposit of silt. It is said that lifty years must elapse before lands so inundated can be cultivated again. Much has been written about the ravages, says Minister Denby, caused by the overflows of this river. It seems likely that China can never adopt a radical system of prevention. Such a system would cost at least fifty million taels. The Yellow river is 2,300 miles long. Year by year its bed rises, owing to deposits from the water. This bed would have to be deepened mechanically, and the banks would have to be raised on both sides for its entire length, and prodigious works would be necessary at the sea outlet. Other measures might be adopted of diverting the water by dams and canals. The old bed, which has been dry since 1832, might be utilized, but, owing to the absence of engineering skill in China, and the fear of contracting a great debt, it seems likely that no efficient remedy will ever be put in operation. Floods may be expected each year. Ho-Nan, one of the most prosperous provinces, is ruined. Anhui has suffered terribly, and now Shantung is submerged. The sufferings of ten millions of people produce great distress, continues the dispatch, which the means of the government are in-adequate to provide for. Foreigners residing in China and foreign communities, the world, have poured out their money to alleviate present distress. In conclusion, the dispatch says: "It is probable that the Yellow river will,

by overflows, form great lakes in Hon-Nana and Shantung, and perhaps in Chih-Li. The people will have to be removed to Manchuria or to some other province. For two thousand years, the system of patching the banks has been followed out; the rising of the bed by silt continues, and makes a permanent improvement impossible. To repair the present break will cost 15,000,000 taels, and next year other similar works at other places will doubtless have to be done

MISS HUNTINGTON'S HUSBAND. An Ivy-Crowned Castle on the Historic Rhine to Be the Bride's Future Home.

Prince Hatzfeldt has been variously described, and under the present circumstances a pen picture of him may not be uninteresting. He is blonde, of medium height and of square and symmetrical igure. His hair parts in the center and rolls back in the German way, and his mustache, which is brown and curling, takes princely honors among mustaches. His face is German in type, clearly ent, though. He is exceedingly good-natured and off-handed, and is very cordial in his address. He has a penetrating blue eve. is shrewd in observation, has a quick, commanding manner, which is apparently due partly to his traditions, and partly to his nervous and wiry make-up. He dresses very quietly, with a gentleman's taste, and evinces a notable discrimination in the matter of scarf-pins. But for his faint German accent in speaking English he might be mistaken for a young American of the most polished class. The Almanac De Gotha says he is thirty-six years old but he does not look thirty, if as old. It is only in conversation that his added years become apparent.

Castle Schonstein, which will be the future residence of the Prince and Princess. is quite the realization of the dreams of all young ladies who read novels. It is located on a precipitous cliff on the Rhine, and its picturesque, ivy-grown gray walls and towers are a most imposing feature of the land-scape for miles. It has the felicity of being nine hundred years old, having been built by the feudal Hatzfeldts and occupied without a break by their descendants up to now. The estates are extensive, and farms and woods stretch in all directions over a nicturesque, rolling country, so that the Princess-to-be will be sovereign of all she surveys, in several directions at least. There are three old chateaux in ruins, among the other adornments of the fief environment, and the legends which cluster

mythical tradition, will be a liberal educa-tion in German history if anybody ever masters them.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS. Miners Refuse to Recover Dead Bodies on

Account of the Stench-Rival Coroners. LONDON, Oct. 20 .- The engineers this morning pronounced the Bentilee colliery, at Langton, safe, and the superintendent again called for volunteers among the miners to go down, for the purpose of bringing up the remaining bodies of the men killed in the recent explosion, but not a single man responded. The stench from the decomposing bodies is so great that not one of the men could be tempted by the offers of big pay to enter the mine. Two rival coroners are on the ground awaiting the production of the bodies underneath the ground, while a disgraceful quarrel between them as to the question of jurisdiction stands in the way of any disposition of the thirty-seven bodies already recovered. As these cannot be buried without a permit from one of these two enterprising officials, and as neither will grant this until the other withdraws his claim to his right to hold the inquest, the situation is as dangerous to the health of the neighborhood as it is disgraceful.

Portugal's Dead King. LISBON, Oct. 20.-The funeral of the late king will take place in the Royal Pantheon, probably next Saturday. On Monday night the body, accompanied by the royal family. will be taken to Belem, where the remains will lie in state in the monastery of the Church of St. Jerome. A deputation from the German regiment, of which the de-ceased was honorary colonel, will attend

Owing to various rumors, the royal doctors have advised that press reporters be invited to view the body of the late King before it is embalmed. They declare that amputation was performed, and that there were no signs of gangrene.

Queen Victoria has sent a message of con-

dolence to King Carlos on the death of his father. The elections for members of the Cortes,

to-day, were peaceful. The returns indicate a strong government majority. The correspondent of the London Times says that the late king suffered repeated surgical operations, which were deemed necessary to prolong his life, if only for a few hours, and that he bore his sufferings with patient, almost heroic, resignation.

Mexico's Stolen Bonds. CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 20 .- At a late hour last night, Minister of Finance Dublan, speaking of the bond robbery, stated that everything would be cleared up on Monday. The Minister of Justice insisted that the bonds had not been found. The chief of Police, General Carballeda, and the chief of detectives claimed that the bonds had not left the country. It is said that the books which contained the bonds weighed 350 pounds, and it is a mystery how they could leave the Treasury without discovery. To-day it was semi-officially stated that the stolen bond-books each contained bonds of the nominal value of \$600,000, and that the bonds were neither signed, sealed, dated nor marked with the private mark of the Treasury Department

Wanted a Catholic King. BERLIN, Oct. 20 .- Prince Wilhelm, of Wurtemburg, nephew of Karl I, King of Wurtemburg, and heir presumptive to the throne, while driving to church in the city of Ludwigsburg this morning, was fired at by a man on the sidewalk. The shot did not take effect, and the Prince escaped un-hurt. His assailant was arrested. When asked why he sought to kill the Prince, he exclaimed, excitedly, "It is time Wurtem-burg had a Catholic King," It is believed that the man is deranged.

Three Persons Burned to Death. Paris, Oct. 20 .- The Bazaar Du Centre, at Le Mans was destroyed by fire to-day. The proprietor and three assistants were burned to death

The Vatican will shortly publish all the documents in its possession supporting its claims to temporal power.

The German budget demands for the coming year will exceed those of the last budget by 241,000,000 marks. The report that Chakir Pasha resigned the governship of Crete on account of the revolt on the island is officially denied. Violent storms prevail in the vicinity of

Naples. The city is partially inundated. An immense amount of damage has been Count Okuma, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan, was slightly wounded at Yokohama, yesterday, by a would-be assassin. The latter committed suicide.

News has been brought to Zanzibar of an engagement between a portion of Captain Wissman's force and natives. The fight is said to have occurred last Thursday at Bogomoyo, but no details have been received. An imperial decree just issued directs that Austrian state officials of every rank shall

henceforth wear uniforms on and off duty, and shall salute one another in the mili-tary fashion. The decree excites the strongest opposition. While two teams of gentlemen players were contesting a game of foot ball at Dut-

wick, Eng., on Saturday, thieves rifled their clothing, and they were left abso-lutely penniless, most of them many miles from home. Through the benevolence of a Dutwick merchant, who is an enthusiast on the game, they were enabled to reach their homes.

ANOTHER BASE-BALL SENSATION.

The Brotherhood and League to Act in Harmony, While Apparently at War.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 20 .- The statement is made here on good authority that the Brotherhood of Base-ball Players is backed by Mr. Spalding and the Boston triumvirate. The Brotherhood managers had not secured the expected financial aid, and it was thought the move would be abandoned. Finally it was concluded to have a conference with Spalding, and the last time the Giants played in Chicago, Ward had a long conference with him. He made a proposal to Spalding that the moneyed members of the League should advance funds for running Brotherhood clubs at Boston, New York, Chicago and Philadelphia. In return the Brotherbood agreed to sustain clubs in other four eague cities, with the hope that the Brotherhood would break even on its first eason. Spalding, after communicating with the Boston managers, agreed to advance from \$25,000 to \$35,000 in cash, which would be placed in the Brotherhood's hands

in the spring. The proposition was accepted by Ward. Under the existing order of things, the Brotherhood is an off-shoot of the League; it also means a disruption of the American Association. The strong clubs will be taken into the League and the League and Brotherhood will divide up their territory among them, two clubs being allowed in towns that will warrant such a condition of things, as in Philadelphia, New York, and possibly Boston and Chicago. The warfare will apparently be bitter, but at the end of the playing season of 1800 the moving spirits of the Brotherhood and National League will have several good round dollars to divide among themselves, and base-ball will be regarded as a good investment. If need be, the clubs in New York and Chicago, which have recently been incorporated, will be idle, the name being secured them. They will content themselves with the profits that will accrue from the brotherhood organization.

Games Played Yesterday. St. Louis, Oct. 20.-The first game of the Missouri championship series, played here, to-day, resulted:

Hits-St. Louis, 7; Kansas City, 4. Errors-St. Louis, 1; Kansas City, 2. Batteries-King and Meck; Swartzel and Gunson. Umpire-Me-

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 20.—The exhibition game played here to-day resulted: Columbus 2 0 0 0 3 0 0 0-3 Cinclunati...... 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0-2 Hits-Columbus, 7: Cincinnati, 4. Errors-Columbus, 3: Cincinnati, 3. Batteries-Baldwin and O'Connor, Mullane and Earle. Umpire-Sandy McDermott.

League Pennant Presented to New York. NEW YORK, Oct. 20.-A reception was given to-night, at the Broadway Theater, thereabout, from the story of the siege of given to-night, at the Broadway Theater, of its French origin. The dear old v

edifice was filled to the doors. The programms consisted of theatricals and singing, and many prominent players took part in it. The members of the team were marchaled on the stage and De Wolf Hopper presented James Mutrie with the pennant of the League. Brief responsive speeches were made by Mr. Mutrie and John Ward. The receipts of the affair

were about \$4,000. Losses by Fire. ESCANABA, Mich., Oct. 20 .- Ten business buildings and a hotel were burned this morning. The principal losses are as fol-lows: Mrs. S. Daly, \$5,000; insured for \$1,200. Cook & Co., \$4,000; insurance, \$1,000. Oben & Helmerson, \$3,000; insurance, \$1,500. Lewis House (building and furniture), \$4,000; insurance, \$5,000. Mrs. Moran, \$6,000; insurance, \$750. John Stack, \$7,500; insurance, \$3,200. Fifteen other minor losses, about \$12,000, with insurance of \$2,000. No lives were lost, but several guests of the Lewis House barely escaped in their night clothing, losing all personal

MARSHFIELD, Wis., Oct. 20.-The little village of Curtiss, on the line of the Central railroad, north of here, was destroyed by fire on Friday. The loss will amount to at least \$10,000. Curtiss is a town of be-tween three hundred and five hundred in-habitants, and its principal industries are lumber and hay.

Ready to Pay Creditors in Full. NEW YORK, Oct. 20 .- A creditor of Belford, Clarke & Co., the publishers, whose failure occurred recently, states that the firm have notified creditors of their readiness to pay all claims in full.

LINCOLN AND THE COMET STORY. Colonel Tom Nelson's Story Repeated in the

Rerndon Life of Lincoln.

In the spring of 1849 Mr. Lincoln started from Springfield to Washington city, as he then supposed, to accept the commissionership of the General Land Office. traveled by stage. Hernden says: During the journey occurred an inci-dent for which Thomas H. Nelson, of Terre Haute, Ind., who was appointed minister to Chili by Lincoln when he was President, is authority. In the spring of 1849, relates Nelson, Judge Abram Hammond, who was afterward Governor of Indiana, and I arranged to go from Terre Haute to Indianapolis in the stage-coach. An entire day was usually consumed in the journey. By daybreak the stage had arrived from the west, and as we stepped in we discovered that the entire back seat was occupied by a long, lank individual. whose head seemed to protrude from one end of the coach and his feet one end of the coach and his feet from the other. He was the sole occupant, and was sleeping soundly. Hammond slapped him familiarly on the shoulder, and asked him if he had chartered the car for the day. The stranger, now wide awake, responded certainly not, and at once took the front seat, politely sur-rendering to us the place of honor and com-fort. We took in our traveling companion fort. We took in our traveling companion at a glance.

A queer, odd-looking fellow he was, dressed in a well-worn and ill-fitting suit of bombazine, without vest or cravat, and a 25 cent palmleaf hat on the back of his head. His very prominent features in repose seemed dull and expression-less. Regarding him as a good suberal jokes. He took them all with the ntmost innocence and good nature, and joined in the laugh, although at his own expense. At noon we stopped at a wayside hostelry for dinner. We invited him to eat with us, and he approached the table as if he considered it a great honor. He sat with about half his person on asmall chair, and held his hat under his arm during the

Resuming our journey after dinner, con-versation drifted into a discussion of the comet, a subject that was then agitating the scientific world, in which the stranger took the deepest interest. He made many startling suggestions and asked many questions. We amazed him with words of learned length and thundering After am astounding display of wordy pyrotechnics, the dazed and be-wildered stranger asked: "What is going to be the upshot of this comet business?" replied that I was not certain, in fact, I differed from most scientists and philosophers, and was inclined to the opinion that the world would follow the darned thing

Late in the evening we reached Indian-apolis and hurried to Browning's Hotel, losing sight of the stranger altogether. We retired to our room to brush and wash away the dust of the journey. In a few minutes I descended to the portico, and there descried our long, gloomy fellow-traveler in the center of an admiring group of lawyers, among whom were Judges McLean and Huntington, Edward A. Hannegan, Albert S. White Edward A. Hannegan, Albert S. White, and Richard W. Thompson, who seemed to be amused and interested in a story he was telling. I inquired of Browning, the landford, who he was. "Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, a member of Congress," was the response. I was thunderstruck at the annonncement. I hastened upstairs and told Hammond the startling news, and together we emerged from the hotel by a back door and went down an alley to another house, thus avoiding further contact with our now distinguished fellowtraveler. Curiously enough, years after this Hammond had vacated the office of Governor of Indiana a few days before Lincoln arrived in Indianapolis on his way to Washington to be inaugurated President.

I had many opportunities after the stage ride to cultivate Mr. Lincoln's acquaintance, and was a zealous advocate of his nomination and election to the presidency.
Before leaving his home for Washington
Mr. Lincoln caused John P. Usher and myself to be invited to accompany him. We agreed to join him in Indianapolis. reaching that city the presidential had already arrived. upon inquiry we were informed that the president elect was in the dining-room of the hotel at supper. Passing through, we saw that every seat at the numerous tables was occupied, but failed to find Mr. Lincoln. As we were nearing the door to the office of the hotel, a long arm reached to my shoulder and ashrill voice exclaimed: "Hello, Nelson! Do you think after all the world is going to follow the darned thing off?" It was Mr. Lincoln.

Those Hisses at Randall,

New York Sun. The simple letter of Mr. Randall, the most powerful and aggressive Democratic agency ince the war; to whom, more than to any living man, is due what we now have of Democratic government; who finally, after years of labor wherein the wisdom of the statesman and the boldness of the man were both required and exhibited in the highest and most unremitting degree, brought the Democratic party, with Grover Cleveland at its head, into control of the national government-his words are received with insult. For Mr. Claveland, who finally upset the Democracy and turned its labors of a quarter of a century into nothing, the party present threw up their hats. One cannot help thinking that there was a tingle of shame down the backbones of both Mr. Channey F. Black and of Mr. William I Hansel. But probably no degree of mortifieation on their part will help to instill into these societies either a sense of decency or an appreciation of Democracy. The trouble with them is that they are free traders and nothing else.

A Question of Majorities.

New York Commercial Advertiser. In our day matters which concern the care of morals are thought to belong peculiarly to woman's sphere, and her functions as custodian of morals are being constantly enlarged. In the Society of Quakers the women preach whenever the spirit moves them. In the Methodist Church the question of ordaining them as regular ministers is being increasingly agitated. In the Episcopal Church it is not unlikely that the establishment of the order of deaconesses will prove to be merely the edge of a thick wedge. Nearly two-thirds of the members of that body are women. Why have not the majority a right to rule?

A New Editor for the Recurd. Philadelphia Press.

The nomination of Amos Cummings for the seat vacated by the death of the late Representative Cox, is an entirely creditable performance. It make a heavy draft upon the ranks of working newspaper men, but it insures to the Congressional Record the services of an editor who knows his business.

Cheap Method of Making War.

Kearney Enterprise.
Emperor William is having a quiet little war on France all to himself. He has prohibited the use of the word "cigar," because of its French origin. The dear old weed



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multirade of low-test, short-weight slum or phospate powders. Sold only in cans. HOYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N. Y.

BOYS WHO WENT TO THE FRONT. Some Youthful Experiences of Two Well-Known Indianians.

Cincinnati Timee-Star. Elijah Halford, private secretary to President Harrison, and Joseph Arthur, author of "Still Alarm," met in Washington last week. They were boys together in ludian-apolis. Boys together? Nay, more: they were companions, friends. In their day there was a worthy man named T. A. Goodwin whose pride was very largely envel-oped in a weekly sheet called the Indiana American. By paying 10 cents per week anyone could enjoy the privilege of read-ing this precious sheet. 'Ligeand Jee were engaged by T. A. as carriers at a weekly salary of 80 cents, in addition to which they were to receive 2 out of every 10 cents they

On Saturday nights Elijah and Joseph took their dimes to a grocer named Clem-'tis well to be exact—and asked him to change each dime, "so they could get the two cents out of every one of them." Now is it any wonder those boys went to the front with such knowledge of percentage? Another instance of their wonderful business capacity, says my informant, was the sa-gacious manner in which they met T. A.'s startling weekly announcement that he couldn't pay salaries. This announcement was usually accompanied by a proposition to settle with them with orders on a con-

ectioner named Dagget, who had not paid for his advertisements.

The orders were for candy. When Joseph and Elijah presented these orders, Daggett. insisted, as the kind of candy had not been specified, on turning over to them an aged collection of gum-drops, which were harder than any of the property biscuits that are so often introduced into farce comedies. These gum-drops were always accepted. Now, can you wonder that one of those boys is in the White House and the other

is at the Gibson House? These things should stimulate the youth of our contry. Paste this up, boys.

Joe Arthur is a Hoosier. Hoosiers are generally pretty good people. He was born in Centerville, a town of about eighty inhabitants. The atmosphere of the theater usually pergading a town of that is

usually pervading a town of that size was not lacking. His father and all near male relatives were Methodist ministers. Methdist ministers in those days must have been built somewhat on the John L. Sullivan plan; at any rate I judge so, from a story told me by Mr. Arthur the other evening: "When I was a little shaver father was preaching at Rising Sun, Ind. He and Bishop Haven held a revival. The latter was a large, powerful man, with long carroty bair and high, prominent cheek-bones. In that locality there was a band of outlaws, headed by Dave Burkhardt. These fellows broke in on the meeting one night and tried to elevate the infernal region to the level of the church. But they did not make a howling success of the affair, for the bishop and my father doited their min-isterial robes, likewise manners, and donned their pugilistic habits. In three minutes the slowest outlaw could have been seen disappearing into a remote wood. After that Burkhardt and his gang had a great deal more respect for revivalists than they had hitherto entertained. Dave, in particular, became a regular attendant. and, I think, was thoroughly converted for one night, during a particularly fervent expostulation, he arose, swung his cap in the air, and, in a manner that bespoke his earnestness, proposed 'three cheers for

Laborer and Lonfer,

Burdette, in Lippincott. Home returneth the good pastor from an earned vacation in Europe, joyously greet-ing his native land. To him the elder, far better than the pastor, comes with fervent greeting for his welcome home. Shaking his hand sadly, he says, with carnestness that far outstrips his originality, "Ah, parson, the devil never takes a

vacation, "No, indeed," the parson replies, with unexpected outburst of genuine heartiness. he doesn't need one; he never works hard enough. If he should take my contract to drag this congregation up-hill to heaven, instead of merely amusing himself by dancing with it on the primrose grade. he'd want a vacation every six weeks, and then he'd break down before the year

was out." A Pennsylvania Soldier.

Philadelphia Press. General Hartranft's military career was to Pennsylvania much what General Logan's was to Illinois. Both began in the ranks and rose by the force of merit and brilliant service to the level of honorable commands. The two men were not unlike in character and mental qualities, and the most conspicuous achievement of their lives lies in the honor their deeds have conferred upon the volunteer soldier of America.

Different Points of View.

Kansas City Star. Sarah Bernhardt indignantly demes the story that she ronsted her pet cat to death, and clinches her denial with this unanswerable argument: "Faugh! Just think of the borrible smell that would have made." And thousands of Americans, horrified members of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, rise up and exclaim: George! that's so; we never thought of

Tell What You Know, Mr. Ellot. Boston Traveller.

If there is a cowardly deserter from the nion army now drawing a pension and President Eliot knows the fact he should inform the authorities and have the matter corrected. If he has no real information on this subject and makes this broad and malicious libel upon the pension list without positive knowledge it would seem to be both unpatriotic and unjust,

Boston's Most Conspicuous Democrats. Minneapolis Tribune.

President Eliot's conversion from mugwumpery to Democracy will create about as much stir in the political world as the transmutation of a tadpole into a frog causes in the animal kingdom. Dr. Eliot is an excellent college president and a gentleman of refinement, and his vote is just as good as John L. Sullivan's. His political influence, however, is much less.

How About Tascott?

Chicago Inter Ocean. Chicago has in every case, and even un-der the most trying conditions, brought criminals face to face with their crimes, and punished them without fear or favor.

Those Who Deserve the Fare.

Baltimore American. Indianapolis is waging the war of no corductors, no fares. It is hoped that she will succeed. On street-cars none but the conductors deserve the fare.

I HAVE suffered with rhenmatism for quite a number of years, and after trying Salvation Oil pronounce it the best remedy I have ever used. Mrs. J. ZIMMERMAN. Wetheredville, Md. Caution insures safety, and all cautious

people cure their colds with Dr. liude

Cough Syrup. We.